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## B. F. WILSON For Water Wells,

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We Have Opened Our  
**Candy : Factory**  
that our patrons can find a nice  
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**CANDIES**  
Made fresh every day.  
FINEST JORDAN ALMONDS  
Salted to Order  
**SWAGERS,**  
328 - PIKE ST

**FOLEY'S HONEY-TAL**  
stops the cough and heals lung.  
For sale by Stone & Mercer, C. D.  
Sturm & Co., and R. J. Criss.

**SWEET MELODY FLOUR**  
Public dancing at the Eldorado dance  
hall every Tuesday and Friday nights.  
Admission to gentlemen 50 cents, and to  
ladies 25 cents. Music by the Peerless  
piano player. oct16tf

**Sweet Melody Flour.**

**FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE**  
Makes Kidneys and Bladder Right  
For sale by Stone & Mercer, C. D.  
Sturm & Co., and R. J. Criss.

Miss Pearl Modispaugh has opened  
a restaurant and ice cream parlor on  
Monticello avenue, at No. 316. She in-  
vites the patronage of all. apr13-17f.

**SWEET MELODY FLOUR**

Peirce's Golden Rio Coffee makes a  
strong, fine flavored cup, no glaze to  
cover up imperfect grains and meets  
the requirements of the pure food law  
of every state. may7-6t

**Sweet Melody Flour**

**FRESH MILK FOR SALE.**  
On and after Monday January 25 I  
will receive fresh milk from the country  
daily and will sell it in any quantity to  
local customers.

**BEUCHLER'S BAKERY,**  
20 Jan. 04. 319 Pike Street.

Sick headache results from a disor-  
dered stomach and is quickly cured by  
Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tab-  
lets. For sale by Stone & Mercer.

## ULLOA'S CIRCLES.

The White Rainbow and One Occa-  
sion When It Was Observed.

A wonderful atmospheric phenom-  
enon, described by both Ulloa and Bon-  
ger, was first observed by the first  
named gentleman during the stay of  
himself and party in the Pinchinchu.

One morning at daybreak the whole  
mountain top was covered with a  
dense fog. After a short while the at-  
mosphere became tolerably clear with  
the exception of a few vaporous  
clouds. While the travelers were  
watching the gradual disappearance of  
the fog one of them turned quickly  
and perceived an image of himself  
distinctly mirrored on that quarter of  
the sky opposite the rising sun. The  
figure appeared to stand in the center  
of three concentric rings which were  
shaded with different colors, while  
around was a fourth and much larger  
ring tinted with but a single line. The  
outermost edge of each of the interior  
rings was crimson, the next orange,  
with a shade of pale yellow, the in-  
nermost tint being of a brilliant green.

When first seen these rings were  
hardly circular in form, but they soon  
became perfect. But as they did so,  
which depended on the rising of the  
sun toward the zenith, the colors grad-  
ually disappeared until finally the  
whole apparition faded like a mirage  
from the gaze of the astonished sci-  
entists.

## THE QUEER MANDINGOES.

In This African Tribe the Wives  
Wear the Trousers.

The Mandingoes, who inhabit a tract  
of country in Africa, are strict Mo-  
hammedans in religion; but, curiously  
enough, they still retain many of the  
superstitions of the negro races from  
which they sprang. Consequently their  
marriage ceremony is a mixture of the  
two, and although it is performed by  
a marabout or holy man in the mosque,  
it contains one very ridiculous element.  
Next in importance to the marabout is  
the bridegroom's sister, and when the  
marriage ceremony reaches the point  
where the visible bond, usually typified  
in civilization by the ring, this sister  
steps forward and in place of the ring  
presents the lady with a pair of trou-  
sers, which are immediately donned.

The ceremony is concluded by a  
very mournful song sung by the com-  
panions of the bride, who then conduct  
her again to the home of her parents,  
as, owing to the extreme probability  
of one or the other retracting at any  
moment by reason of an unfavorable  
open, no house is built until the cere-  
mony is completed. Polygamy is the  
rule, but each wife has her own house.  
They are the most tyrannical wives in  
Africa and, hating each other, band  
together against their husband and  
rule him with a rod of iron.

## MOSAIC WORK.

How Paintings Are Reproduced in  
the Little Colored Squares.

In order to reproduce a painting in  
mosaic the artists or artisans take  
a flat sheet of iron of the same size as  
the painting surrounded by a border  
about an inch high. This receptacle is  
then filled with plaster so as to obtain  
a perfectly flat surface. On this the  
outlines of the figures are drawn. The  
plaster is then cut up into small  
squares, which are to be removed and  
gradually replaced by as many small  
squares of mosaic of the same size.  
In the holes left empty when the plaster  
is taken away a new plaster made  
of travertine dust, lime and linseed  
oil is poured.

After three days this new plaster  
acquires the necessary consistency, and  
in this the artist sticks the little col-  
ored squares. When all the surface  
of the plaster is covered with these  
colored pieces of mosaic the whole is  
washed with sand and water until it  
becomes quite smooth. The colored  
pieces are made of mixtures of dif-  
ferent minerals, like arsenic, lead,  
glass, etc. These minerals are placed  
in an oven, and the different colors  
are obtained by the different degrees  
of heat, and as many as 28,000 various  
colors can be obtained.

## How Wood Lasts in a Dry Place.

In situations so free from moisture  
that we may practically call them dry  
the durability of timber is almost un-  
limited. The roof of Westminster hall  
is more than 450 years old. In Sterling  
castle are carvings in oak well pre-  
served over 300 years of age. Scotch  
fir has been found in good condition  
after a known use of 300 years, and  
the trusses of the roof of the basilica  
of St. Paul's, Rome, were sound and  
good after a thousand years of service.

## A Chinese Secret.

When a Chinaman wants to have a  
tooth drawn he feels no nervous ap-  
prehension of pain, for the excellent  
reason that he knows his dentist will  
not inflict any, it is said. The latter  
simply rubs a secret powder over the  
aching tooth. After about five min-  
utes the patient sneezes, and the tooth  
falls out. Many attempts have been  
made by Europeans to get some of  
this mysterious powder, but no one has  
yet succeeded.

## LAKE CICOTT.

The Secret of Its Rise and Fall in a  
Deep Mystery.

Lake Cicott has been an interesting  
phenomenon to the people of northern  
Indiana for many years, but the secret  
of its rise and fall has never been dis-  
covered. It is the only lake in Cass  
county and is about one mile wide and  
about one mile long. The water is  
clear and cold and perfectly fresh. Its  
most mysterious characteristic is the  
fact that it overflows its banks every  
seventh year. The farmers who own  
the land upon its banks have become  
so used to this that they never at-  
tempt to cultivate the land in the sev-  
enth year, but give it up without pro-  
test, as they know it is sure to be  
claimed by the waters.

The Pottawatomi Indians, who in-  
habited what is now Cass and adjoin-  
ing counties, were familiar with the  
characteristic of the lake. They be-

lieved that the bottom was inhabited  
by a powerful spirit, which at inter-  
vals of seven years caused the lake to  
overflow. They construed this action  
as approval of the tribe by the spirit  
and watched anxiously for the time to  
come, for they saw in the rising waters  
a sure indication that they had done  
nothing to displease it. The early  
white settlers became acquainted with  
the legend, and the oldest inhabitant is  
not able to recall a time that the over-  
flow did not take place when expected.  
—Toledo Blade.

## GLASS MANUFACTURE.

The Art Goes Back to a Time Be-  
yond the Knowledge of Man.

The art of glass manufacture goes  
back into antiquity to a time "when  
the mind of man runneth not to the  
contrary," yet we cannot penetrate the  
mists which hang over the infancy of  
what has for ages been a useful indus-  
try. Its original discovery is alleged,  
on the authority of several reputable  
writers, to have been the result of an  
accident in which some nitrum (supposed  
by some to have been salt) was fused  
with sand. The date of this event is  
not even approximately given, but is  
said to have taken place on the banks  
of the Belus, in Palestine, where some  
mariners had landed and were cook-  
ing their meals, using blocks of nitrum  
to hold their pots in position.

Sir Gardner Wilkinson gives a cut  
of a piece of Egyptian sculpture work  
which represents two glassblowers ply-  
ing their art in a manner which strikes  
one as being surprisingly like that  
practiced at the present time. Sir  
Gardner informs us that this sculpture  
was executed about 3,500 years ago  
during the reign of Beni Hassan. The  
ban paintings and sculptures which are  
known to date back to the time of the  
exodus, 1400 B. C., show glass  
drinking vessels of delicate patterns  
and fine workmanship, in some in-  
stances rivaling similar vessels of mod-  
ern make.

## A PALACE OF ICE.

Cavern in Hungary That Is One of  
the Marvels of Europe.

The ice cavern near Dobosclau, Hun-  
gary, is one of the most remarkable  
but least known marvels of Europe.  
Though spoken of as a cavern, in reality  
it is an ice palace, the roof, floor and  
walls being of ice, sometimes opaque,  
sometimes as diaphanous as glass. The  
frozen water assumes many quaint and  
beautiful forms. Pillars, vases, grottoes,  
couches and waterfalls meet the eye  
at every turn.

Herr Ruffiny has the honor of being  
its discoverer. One day while shooting  
among the hills he was startled by the  
peculiar echo of his gun, an echo which  
suggested the near presence of a vast  
cavity or hollow. After a long search  
he was rewarded by finding a small  
aperture in the hillside overgrown by  
bushes and trees. The next day he re-  
turned, accompanied by two friends,  
who lowered him by ropes into the  
space. As he swung into the darkness  
a bitter cold, which increased as he de-  
scended, was felt.

At last he felt his feet touch the  
ground, and, looking around him, he  
found himself in a vast hall which he  
could but dimly see. The ice palace  
was discovered.

## Falconry in Turkestan.

In a remote part of Turkestan Dr.  
Sven Hedin, the explorer, some years  
ago discovered the ancient art of fal-  
conry in full flower. "Among the horse-  
men were eight falconers," he writes,  
"two of whom carried eagles, the others  
falconers, all duly hooded. In this  
part of the world falconers form an in-  
dispensable adjunct in any formal pa-  
rade or procession. Later in the day  
they gave us an exhibition of their  
birds' powers by letting them kill four  
hares and a deer, all of which were  
presented to me."

## Trying It on the Dog.

North—You never seem to be im-  
patient when somebody recommends  
something for your cold. West—Oh,  
no. I just repeat it to somebody else  
for trial upon himself. If it helps him,  
I shall know there's something in it.  
If it doesn't, it can't have any bad ef-  
fect upon me, you know. — Boston  
Transcript.

## Her Status Explained.

Robby is a little German town boy  
who is a seeker after the wherefore  
of things. Some days since he was  
questioning his father as to the nature  
of a weapon.

"A weapon, my son," explained his  
father, "is something to fight with."  
"Is na your weapon, pa?"—Philadel-  
phia Ledger.

## TWO COMPOSERS.

Rossini Was an Easy Worker, While  
Meyerbeer Was Strenuous.

Giuseppe Meyerbeer went at every-  
thing ferociously. The work of com-  
posing made him restless, excitable  
and caused him many sleepless nights.  
This condition was always worst in  
the spring of the year. He did his best  
work when the wind howled, the rain  
poured down in torrents and humanity  
generally sought refuge indoors. Dur-  
ing such natural upheavals the great  
composer was in his element. Deluged  
with ideas, his fingers charmed from  
the piano the rarest and most wonder-  
ful melodies.

Compared to Meyerbeer, Rossini was  
an easy worker and always ready with  
his pen. Some of his most charming  
compositions originated under the most  
commonplace circumstances. One day  
while the composer was still abed en-  
tertaining a few friends the poet To-  
tola brought him the words to the cele-  
brated prayer song in "Moses." Ros-  
sini read the text, and the poet, fear-  
ing some sarcastic remarks on the part  
of the former, said, "It took me an  
hour to write these verses."  
"An hour?" cried Rossini, "I'll set them to music  
in a quarter of an hour."

He asked for pen and paper, and in  
ten minutes, while his friends chafed  
the author the great maestro wrote  
that inimitable prayer song in his op-  
era, "Moses."

## GAVE HIM A START.

The Way Mark Twain Helped a  
Young Doctor to Win Fame.

"A certain prominent New York  
physician owes his start to Mark  
Twain," said a New York magazine  
editor, "and I saw him get it. It was  
many years ago, and the then young  
physician had just hung out his  
shingle. Mr. Clemens knew him quite  
well, and so did I, and we both be-  
lieved that he had the real stuff in him,  
but the people hadn't learned of him  
yet, and his office was empty. One day  
Mark was in my place talking when a  
banker of social and financial promi-  
nence came in. Incidentally he men-  
tioned the fact that his physician had  
died the night before with heart dis-  
ease and he needed his services that  
very minute. Mark at once suggested  
that he give our friend a trial.

"What kind of a man is he?" inquired  
the banker.

"None better, I should say," responded  
Mr. Clemens. "He has never lost a  
patient."

"That sounds good enough. Give me  
his address, and I'll go to see him."

"When he had left the office, I look-  
ed at Mr. Clemens inquiringly.  
"Oh, that's all right," he said with  
a sly smile. "I said he had never lost  
a patient."

"He never had one to lose, did he?"  
I asked reprovingly.  
"Of course not, but it wasn't neces-  
sary to say that."

"As it turned out, the humorist was  
right, because the young fellow hand-  
led the banker's case with success and  
it was the kind of an introduction he  
needed."—Reader.

## PEASANT WOMEN IN JAPAN.

They Not Only Do the Housework,  
but Plow the Fields.

The sewing in the kimono consists of  
one small and one long stitch, a species  
of artistic basting. There is reason in  
this, for whenever the kimono is wash-  
ed it is ripped to pieces. This is per-  
haps why the Japanese, who bathe  
daily, wear such dirty clothes, while  
the Chinese, who bathe sometimes,  
wear such clean clothes. The kimono  
strips are dabbed up and down with-  
out soap, scrubbed with a brush and  
are ironed by drying them carefully on  
boards. One of the sights of a town  
are these boards, with their strips of  
silk leaning against the sides of the  
houses.

The peasant women not only do the  
housework, but out of door work as  
well. Like the coolies, they wear trou-  
sers and stand knee deep in the slush  
of the rice paddies, guide the water  
buffaloes at the plow or bind up the  
straw to dry on the trees. This is the  
Japanese idea of a haystack and makes  
the trees look as if they were wearing  
skirts.

One of the novel sights is the old  
women mowers, clipping the lawns  
with scissors as neatly as a lawn  
mower and stopping now and then to  
gossip over their tea. Both in China  
and Japan the tending of silkworms  
is not only done by women, but is re-  
garded as an elegant duty. In China  
each year the empress inaugurates it  
ceremonially, as the emperor does the  
spring plowing. In each country the  
other important industry—the tea  
growing—is largely in the hands of wo-  
men.

## Raw Eggs For Children.

The more thoroughly an egg has  
been cooked the more severe is the la-  
bor demanded of the stomach. If we  
would get from this article of food its  
utmost value it should be eaten either  
raw or underdone. Hard boiled eggs  
are suggestive of picnics and dyspep-  
sia. Raw egg is a splendid stimulant  
when one is exhausted from any cause  
whatever. It is by no means unpalat-  
able when eaten with salt, pepper and  
a dash of vinegar. For weakly chil-  
dren raw eggs beaten with milk make  
a first class food. The mixture may  
be sweetened with sugar, and it is best  
to give it in small quantities at short  
intervals.

## Traits of Turkish Nomads.

The Yuruks assert that human souls  
return into the bodies of animals and  
that the spirits of the latter take also  
a human form and appear at deter-  
mined epochs. This is certainly the  
reason why they are so kind to ani-  
mals. A Yuruk loves his horse as  
much as his family. The horses have  
their place under the tent, and it is  
not uncommon to see them warmly  
wrapped in a magnificent robe when  
the Yuruk and his children are cov-  
ered with rags.

Some other customs attest also a pa-  
gan origin. In the orient everybody  
knows that the Yuruks worship cer-  
tain trees and rocks. These facts yield  
sufficient evidence that monotheism is  
by no means the essential dogma of  
their religion.

## After the Baby's Trade.

A gentleman who recently advertised  
the birth of a daughter tells me that  
he has received in consequence almost  
enough stuff to stock a general shop.  
The outcome of his advertisement in-  
cludes samples of a dozen or more dif-  
ferent foods and preparations of milk,  
several consignments of different soaps,  
samples of well known brands of tea  
and other well advertised goods, not to  
mention specimen photographs from  
sundry firms desirous of depicting the  
features of the little stranger. He men-  
tions that the only article that  
would be really useful in his house-  
hold under the circumstances not re-  
ceived up to the present date is a baby  
carriage.—London Truth.

## Widely Apart Now.

From what he supposed was a safe  
distance the professor watched the  
auto-electric riot. A brick carelessly  
thrown came in his direction.  
"Who would ever think," he moral-  
ized, retreating to a still safer distance,  
"that the words 'polite' and 'politics'  
come from the same root?"

For the professor simply can't help  
shedding information even in the most  
unpropitious surroundings.—Chicago  
Tribune.

## "Royal Oak Day."

May 20 is celebrated in many parts  
of Great Britain as "Royal Oak day,"  
it being the anniversary of the restora-  
tion of Charles Stuart to the throne in  
England as Charles II. The celebra-  
tion is not what it formerly was, hav-  
ing died out entirely in many of the  
southern counties of England. The  
day was formerly commemorated not  
only as the day of "restoration," but  
on account of the marvelous escape of  
Charles, who, after the battle of  
Worcester, climbed into an oak tree  
and hid from his pursuers among its  
branches. On "Royal Oak" those who  
celebrate wear sprigs of oak in their  
hats and use the leaves for various  
decorations.

## Benches Business Methods.

Business among the Chinese, accord-  
ing to a Russian traveler from Man-  
churia, is on a co-operative basis. There  
are neither proprietors nor employees,  
but all who work in an establishment  
are partners.

From time to time small allowances  
are doled out to them—barely enough  
to live on—but at the end of the year  
all the profits are divided.

The Chinese merchants are so honest  
that among all the ten branches of the  
Russo-Chinese bank located in China  
there has been no record since their  
establishment of a single protested note.

## KITCHEN BRUSHES.

They Should Be Numerous and  
Should Be Properly Kept.

Every kitchen should be liberally  
supplied with brushes. There should  
be a scrub brush for the vegetables,  
a larger scrub brush for the floor and  
one for the sink and another for the  
stove.

A long handled, soft, broad paint  
brush will be found a great conveni-  
ence, as it can be used for dusting  
cupboard drawers and shelves. A  
narrower, smaller soft brush should  
be kept for brushing flour from bis-  
cuits, cookies, pies, etc.

What to do with the brushes is an-  
other question which haunts the care-  
ful housewife. If they are left in the  
sink they are always water soaked; if  
they hang against the wall their drip-  
pings leave ugly streaks upon the  
woodwork; if they are thrown promiscu-  
ously into a drawer they are likely  
to make a sorry looking drawer. For  
keeping the stove brush and the other  
scrubbing brushes for cleaning pur-  
poses a zinc lined drawer six or eight  
inches deep can be fitted under one  
end of the sink. The zinc drawer can  
be kept clean and wholesome, as it can  
be washed frequently and after a wash  
will be as clean as if new. For the  
softer brushes those used in freeing  
the food from flour marks and those  
used in cleaning vegetables an ordi-  
nary wooden drawer will suffice. It is  
always well, however, to line all draw-  
ers in which are kept articles used  
about the food with clean wrapping  
paper, which can easily be removed fre-  
quently and replaced.

## CARE OF THE PIANO.

The Way to Bleach the Keys When  
They Become Yellow.

Many people who keep their pianos  
carefully closed find that the keys be-  
come yellow. Because dust is injuri-  
ous to a piano it is a common belief  
that the piano should be closed when  
not in use. This is a mistake. The  
majority of pianos made today are  
constructed so that dust cannot easily  
penetrate them even when they are  
open. Keys turn yellow from lack of  
light, and a piano should be open the  
larger part of the time.

There is nothing like strong sun-  
shine for bleaching yellowed piano  
keys. Rub the keys with powdered  
pumice stone, moistened with water,  
and then draw the piano up before a  
sunny window while the keys are still  
moist. The woodwork of the piano  
should be carefully covered. This  
bleaching is a slow process and may  
need to be repeated several times be-  
fore the keys assume their original  
color.

Some housekeepers have bleached  
the keys of their pianos to a beautiful  
white by simply letting strong sun-  
shine rest fully on them hour after  
hour and day after day.

## Rain Spotted Silks.

A shower of rain will often appar-  
ently ruin a silk dress or blouse. Before  
making sure that it has done so see  
what ironing it will do. Often the silk  
may be made to look quite new again  
by being ironed with a moderately  
hot iron on the wrong side. A piece of  
muslin laid over the silk prevents any  
chance of its being made shiny.

## Firebrick Iron Stand.

Use a clean firebrick instead of the  
ordinary iron stand and you will re-  
tain the heat of the iron much longer.  
The usual iron stand not only admits  
the air to the bottom of the iron, but  
it conducts the heat from it. The  
brick, being a nonconductor of heat,  
retains the heat in the smoothing iron  
much longer.

## Tarnished Silver.

Silver ornaments should never be  
kept in wadding, which only tends to  
tarnish them. Wrap each article up in  
tissue paper, and any tarnish is re-  
moved by damping a piece of tissue  
and rubbing the tarnished part, drying  
it with a clean piece of tissue. It is  
also effective in cleaning gold jewelry.

## Corset Bag Sachet.

The dainty maiden has a silk bag  
with sachet to hold her corset. The  
case is sixteen inches long and eight  
inches wide, of silk, lined with thin  
muslin, to which a tiny pocket for the  
sachet powder is attached. At the top  
is a double shirt of ribbons for hang-  
ers.

To purify water, tie a piece of un-  
dyed flannel into the tap, leaving it  
rather loose, and it will absorb all im-  
purities from the water. Renew the  
flannel from time to time.

## The Other Extreme.

Parke—Poor Pitter! His wife is a  
spendthrift. Is there anything worse.  
I wonder, than a wife that's too ex-  
travagant? Tame—Oh, yes; one that's  
too economical!—Brooklyn Life.

## THE FARMERS BANK OF CLARKSBURG.

A. J. FLETCHER, President  
IRA C. POST, Vice President  
CHAS. W. FURBER, Cashier  
FRED B. WOOD, Teller  
E. THAD POST, Book-keeper

CAPITAL \$100,000

Four Per Cent. Interest Paid on all Time Deposits.

As a guarantee of safe, conservative management, we beg to  
refer you to our exceptionally strong Board of Directors, who  
keep themselves in constant touch with the inner working of  
the Bank.

WE SOLICIT YOUR BUSINESS.

## TO MEASURE AND TO FIT.

That is the way we make clothing.  
Everything is done according to the  
most approved method—every gar-  
ment made under a perfect system.

But measurements, methods and sys-  
tems would be useless of the material  
from which we produce our

## MADE-TO-ORDER SUITS

Was not perfect and if cutters of  
skill and expert tailors of taste did not  
fashion the garments.

We can guarantee fit and fabric. We  
know we can please.

C. L. FORD & CO.,  
Rooms 3 and 4, Trade rs Annex

